of the Court-House; provided that where a witness of this class is unable to walk owing to infirmity or old age or a conveyance is actually used, the Court may grant a mileage at the usual rates or the actual charges for the conveyance whichever is less.

No. P. 474—*Mily.* 22-23-2, *dated* 23*rd July* 1923.

An entrance examination for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military College Sandhurst will be held at Simla on the 24th September 1923. Intending candidates should submit their applications through the Chief Secretary to Government not later than the 28th July 1923. Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 20 on the First January 1924. Other particulars and form of application can be had on application to the Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 2063—*G. M.* 48-22-12, *dated* 24*th July* 1923.

As *Apastambha Upakarma* falls on Friday the 27th July 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to declare the 27th July 1923 to be a general holiday throughout the State, instead of Sunday the 26th August 1923 as notified in the Government Calendar.

By Order,

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

No. L. 585—*Med.* 118-22-2, *dated* 20*th July* 1923.

The accompanying revised Memorandum of information for the guidance of persons proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, the District Head-quarter Hospitals or the General Hospital, Madras, for anti-rabic treatment approved by the Government of Madras in Government Order No. 1690—P. H., dated the 6th December 1922, is hereby published for general information.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

(PUBLIC HEALTH.)

G. O. No. 1690—*P. H.*, 6*th December* 1922.

Anti-rabic treatment to be undertaken in District Headquarter Hospitals and the General Hospital, Madras—Revised memorandum of information issued.

ORDER No. 1690,—P. H., DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1922.

The memorandum of information for the guidance of persons proceeding to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the district headquarter hospitals or the General Hospital, Madras, for anti-rabic treatment is approved as revised and printed in the appendix to this order. It will be published in English and in the principal vernaculars in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in all district gazettes.

2. Copies of the memorandum in English and in the principal vernacular of the district should be posted up in suitable public places, such as magistrate's courts, police stations, etc. The South Indian and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administrations are requested to have copies of the memorandum posted at all stations on their railways. The copies necessary for the purpose will be supplied by the Superintendent, Government Press, on requisition.

3. The Translators to Government are requested to supply the Superintendent, Government Press, with necessary translations.

4. The Superintendent of Stationery will be requested to carry out the necessary amendments in Form No. 275—A under Group C. F.—Common Forms—XVII—Miscellaneous.

5. The Government accept the proposal that the vaccine supplied by the Pasteur Institute to the headquarter hospitals and the General Hospital, Madras, should be paid for from provincial funds at the rate of Rs. 10 per course of treatment.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government.)

F. J. RICHARDS,

Secretary to Government.

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APPENDIX I.

Memorandum of information for the guidance of patients desiring to undergo Anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the District Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras.*

Coonoor is situated on the Nilgiri Hills about 6,000 feet above sea level and can be reached by the Nilgiri Railway from Mettupalaiyam in about three hours.

2. Mettupalaiyam is on the south-west branch of the South Indian Railway and is easily accessible from all parts of Southern India. The Institute is about a mile from the Coonoor Railway Station.

3. *Climate.*—The temperature of Coonoor ranges between 60° F and 75°F from March to September and between 40°F and 60°F from October to February.

4. The rainfall is about 70 inches, the greater part being received during the north-east monsoon in October, November and December.

5. Persons coming from the plains require fairly warm, but not heavy clothing and bedding. Indigent Indian patients will be supplied with blankets.

6. *Accommodation.*—There are several hotels and boarding houses which are open all the year round and also a residential club.

(*a*) Europeans and Eurasians are not accommodated at the Institute, but must make their own arrangements for board and lodging about which there is no difficulty. Persons who cannot afford hotel rates can find inexpensive lodgings in the town within three-quarters of a mile of the Institute.

(*b*) Well-to-do Indians can find houses in convenient situations and others can arrange for lodging and meals in the town. Indigent patients are accommodated in the free quarters in the Institute compound and will be provided with blankets and cooking pots.

(*c*) British soldiers and their families stay in the sanitarium at Wellington and are sent daily to the Institute in a tonga.

(*d*) Soldiers of Indian regiments will be accommodated in tents in the Institute compound.

7. Patients who are sent to the Institute by or at the expense of private employers, friends or other private persons or associations should be provided by them with the cost of their return journey and also with sufficient money to pay for their food during the course of treatment, which lasts fourteen days. If desired, money for these purposes may be sent to the Director of the Institute, and this course is strongly recommended in the case of menial servants and illiterate or other irresponsible people.

8. (i) Patients when bitten by an animal which has since disappeared or been killed should, if rabies be suspected, immediately undergo anti-rabic treatment; in other cases they are advised to consider the following points before deciding to undergo treatment:—

(i) A rabid animal may be furious or it may be paralysed;

(ii) an animal may be rabid without being afraid of water;

(iii) an animal is never infective more than ten days before it becomes rabid;

(iv) treatment is only necessary in the case of bites which have broken the skin, or when the saliva has come in contact with a fresh abrasion;

(v) the risk of infection has become very small two months after the person has been bitten;

(vi) never kill the animal until certain that it is rabid, but see it is impossible for it to bite any one else; if it lives for ten days after biting anyone, treatment is not necessary.

(vii) if the dog is suspected to be rabid, do not wait until the brain has been examined, as a negative result of the examination is inconclusive.

After it has been decided to undergo a course of treatment, no time should be lost in proceeding to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the District Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, whichever is nearest or most easily accessible.

9. All persons who desire to proceed to Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute may do so at their own expense. Those who do not desire to do so and all indigent persons may obtain anti-rabic treatment at the Headquarter Hospital of the district and in Madras City at the General Hospital. Treatment at the General Hospital and at the Headquarter Hospital will be free only to indigent persons. All others will be charged Rs. 10 for the course of treatment; if they are admitted as in-patient, the usual nursing and dieting charges will be levied in addition.

10. All treatment at the Institute is free, but patients in a position to do so are expected to contribute something towards its upkeep. The course of treatment lasts fourteen days and patients are not laid up but can go about as usual having regard to the rules of life recommended. Patients should always endeavour to bring with them the brain of the animal that bit them, one-half in pure glycerine and the other half in a mixture containing 3 per cent of bichromate of potash and 5 per cent glacial acetic acid in distilled water.

**Note.*—In the Nilgiri District, treatment is undertaken only at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and not at the Headquarter Hospital at Ootacamund.

APPENDIX II.

Rules for the grant of concessions to Government servants and indigent persons not employed in the public service to enable them, when bitten by rabid animals, to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, the District Head Quarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment.*

I.—CONCESSIONS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

1. "*Government servant*" in these rules means a Government servant, whether temporary or permanent, paid from Central or Provincial Revenues or from Port and Marine funds administered by the Government, but does not include a Government servant on foreign service or in Municipal or Local Fund Service.

2. Government servants when bitten by rabid animals may proceed for anti-rabic treatment either to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or to the District Head Quarter Hospital* or the General Hospital, Madras, whichever is nearest.

3. Any Government servant who has been bitten by a rabid animal and who is advised by the Medical Officer in charge of the inoculation at the General Hospital or any Head Quarter Hospital, to proceed to Coonoor, but who is too poor to do so at his own expense may, provided that he is drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, be granted :—

(i) His actual travelling expenses to Coonoor and back, (*a*) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (*b*) for journeys by road or river the actual cost of transit, not exceeding the amount admissible under rule. The expenses for the return journey should be paid to the patient at Coonoor after the treatment is finished by the Treasury Officer at that station, on production of a discharge certificate from the Director of the Institute.

(ii) An advance of one month's pay.

(iii) One month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as leave on full or half average pay as the case may be and debited to his leave account. Provided that if the absence of such Government servant makes it necessary for a substitute to be appointed, the period of absence up to one month may under the orders of Government be treated as extra leave on full average pay not debitable to his leave account instead of casual leave.

NOTE.—The words "not more than Rs. 100 a month" occurring in this rule and the word "pay" occurring in this and subsequent rules should be interpreted as referring to substantive pay as defined in rule 9 (28) of the Fundamental rules.

4. Any Government servant who has difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to the Coonoor Institute or the nearest Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 500 a month, may be granted an advance not exceeding the amount admissible under rule 3 (i) and may also be granted an advance of one month's pay and one month's casual leave, provided that if the absence of such Government servant makes it necessary for a substitute to be appointed, the period of absence up to one month may, under the orders of the Government, be treated as extra leave on full average pay not debitable to his leave account and not as casual leave. Any further leave required should be leave on full or half average pay as the case may be, debitable to his leave account.

A similar concession is admissible in the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 a month who have to proceed to the District Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, for anti-rabic treatment. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 100, where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amounts advanced as travelling allowance may be waived altogether or in part, if the Head of the Department thinks fit.

5. Any Government servant drawing not more than Rs. 500 a month a member of whose family is bitten by a rabid animal and who has difficulty in finding at once the means of sending him or her to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, or the nearest Head Quarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, may be granted an advance not exceeding the actual travelling expenses admissible under rule 3 (1) plus one month's pay. If he does not draw more than Rs. 100 a month, an advance of the travelling expenses of an attendant, if necessary, may be given to a similar amount and subject to the same conditions of recovery (see below) as for the patient. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50, or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50 but not more than Rs. 100 where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amount advanced as travelling expenses of the attendant may be waived altogether or in part if the Head of the Department thinks fit. The Head of the Department may also in special cases waive the recovery of the amount advanced for the travelling expenses of members of families of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

* In the Nilgiri District, treatment is undertaken only at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and not at the Headquarter Hospital at Ootacamund.

6. All officers of the Civil Veterinary Department of whatever class are treated as on duty for the purpose of pay, travelling allowance and pension for the period covered by their journeys to and from Coonoor, the Headquarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, and their residence at any of these places, provided that they come into contact with rabid or suspected animals while actually discharging their official duties.

7. Government servants drawing more than Rs. 25 per mensem proceeding to the Pasteur Institute or the Headquarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment should bear the cost of their maintenance both during their journey and while under treatment at the Institute or the Hospital. Those drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem are entitled to maintenance allowance during treatment as well as during the journey to and from the Pasteur Institute or the nearest Headquarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, at the rates of daily allowance admissible to them under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules. The same concession is also admissible to members of the families of Government servants who undergo anti-rabic treatment.

8. The officers of the Madras Presidency mentioned in Appendix II-A are authorized to grant the abovementioned concessions to Government servants employed under them or subject to their authority.

9. The despatch of every Government servant to the Coonoor Institute or the nearest Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital for treatment should at once be reported to the officer immediately superior to the officer by whom the patient is sent, and by that officer, if he is not the Head of the Department, to the Head of the Department. Where the Head of the Department himself sends the person, no further report will be required. A report should also at once be made direct to the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, as the case may be, in the form given in Appendix II-D.

10. The Director of the Institute or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent of the General Hospital may, on production of satisfactory proof of identity and of adequate evidence that the patient, if a Government servant, did not receive any advance of one month's pay admissible to him under these rules as a recoverable loan, grant to such a Government servant an advance not exceeding one month's pay, intimating the grant to the Head of the Department to which the Government servant belongs with a view to the recovery of the sum advanced from his pay in not less than three but not more than twelve monthly instalments. The proof furnished by the Government servant will be made a voucher and the charge will be recovered by the Director or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent from the Officer in charge of the Treasury or Sub-Treasury, who will, when necessary, arrange to pass it on to the district concerned. Subject to the same conditions of proof and recovery, the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent may also make in very special cases a further advance not exceeding half a month's pay to a Government servant who has already received an advance of one month's pay before his departure for the Institute or the Hospital, but has run short of funds while under treatment, and may also pay as an advance, the maintenance and return journey expenses of Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 25 a month, to the amount admissible under Rules 3 (i) and 7. Any of the above advances may also be granted to a Government servant, subject to the above conditions of proof and recovery, if applied for by him on account of a member of his family undergoing treatment at the Institute or the Hospital.

11. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, should be prepared in duplicate; one copy of it should be despatched by him to the Government servant responsible for the original advance, and the other copy should be attached to the bill for the travelling allowance for the return journey which will be presented for payment at the Treasury.

12. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the Institute or the Hospital and should also be supported by the original intimation received from the officer who is responsible for the original advance. Maintenance charges for days spent at and for the days of the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent who will certify thereon the class to which the patient belongs and the number of days that he was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

13. The travelling and maintenance allowances of Government servants who are paid from Central or Provincial revenues should be debited to a special detailed head, *viz.*, 47. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous charges for anti-rabic treatment. The travelling and maintenance allowances of servants of Port and Marine funds administered by the Government should be debited to the funds from which their salaries are met. Any

recoveries of overdrawals to be effected in consequence of a Government servant having been allowed travelling allowance in excess of that to which he was entitled will be made by the Accountant-General.

14. All advances made to Government servants under Rules 3, 4 and 5 should ordinarily be recovered in three equal monthly instalments as provided in Article 159 (*a*) of the Civil Account Code. But in special cases where it is considered that the enforcement of the rules would cause hardship, the Local Government or the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court, the Board of Revenue and the officers named in the margin who have been specially empowered in that behalf, may sanction the repayment of an advance in more than three but not more than twelve instalments.

Surgeon-General
Inspector-General of Prisons
Do Police
Do Registration
Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras
Presidency Port Officer
Director of Public Instruction
Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
Director of Public Health.

II.—CONCESSIONS TO INDIGENT PERSONS NOT EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

15. Indigent persons when bitten by rabid animals should proceed for anti-rabic treatment to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the District Headquarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, whichever is nearest. Any indigent person domiciled in British India, not employed in the public service who has been bitten by a rabid animal and who is advised by a Medical Officer in charge of the inoculation at the District Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, as the case may be, to proceed to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for treatment, but who, in the opinion of any officer authorized to grant the concession, is unable to do so at his own expense may be granted his actual travelling expenses to Coonoor and back, *viz.*, (*a*) a single third class fare each way by railway, (*b*) for journeys by road or river the actual cost of transit, and (*c*) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates :—

Europeans and Eurasians, one rupee during the journey and Rs. 2-8-0 during treatment; Indians, four annas during the journey and six annas during treatment.

Provided that for the purpose of this rule no person or member of the family of a person who pays more than Rs. 50, as kist per annum or whose income from any other source than land exceeds Rs. 30 per mensem shall ordinarily be classed as indigent; nor shall any person be classed as indigent who has at the time or can obtain from relatives the means of paying his expenses.

A list of officers in the Madras Presidency authorized to grant this concession is given in Appendix II-B.

16. A third class pass or ticket from the patient's station to Coonoor or the Hospital by the shortest and cheapest route on the terms allowed by the Railway Companies will be procured for the patient by the officer who despatches him. The Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent, General Hospital, will make similar arrangements for the patient's return journey after treatment.

17. The Railways, parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association, noted below, allow concessions to indigent patients and their attendants proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment under the conditions noted below :—

Assam-Bengal Railway
Baraset-Basirhat Railway
Barsi Light Railway
Bengal-Dooars Railway
Bengal-Nagpur Railway
Bhavnagar Railway *
Gondal-Porbandar Railway*
Junagad Railway*
Jamnagar Railway*
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Bukhtiarpur-Behar Railway
Burma Railways.
Dholpur-Bari Railway
Eastern Bengal State Railway
East Indian Railway
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.
Howrah-Amtah Railway
Howrah-Sheakhala Railway
Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway
North-Western State Railway
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway
Shadhara-Saharanpur Light Railway
South Indian Railway
Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway
Morvi Railway
Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway
Champaner-Shivrajpur Railway
Guzaret Railway
Gwalior Light Railway
Jessore-Jhenidah Railway
Kalka-Simla Railway
Kolar District Railway
Mysore-Arsikere Railway
Nilgiri Railway

* Formerly known as Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbanda Railway.

(*a*) An indigent person not in the public service (together with one attendant, when such indigent person is a woman or is a child under 16 years of age, or is a man who by reason of age or other sufficient cause, is incapable of travelling alone) will be granted third class tickets free of charge;

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(*b*) tickets for the return journey will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the authorities of the Pasteur Institute;

(*c*) only one attendant as above will be allowed with each patient or each party of patients of the same family;

(*d*) the requisition for tickets must have the impression of the official seal of the office from which issued; it must be signed by one of the authorities mentioned in Appendix II-B.

Erasures and alterations in a requisition must be initialled by the issuing officer.

(*e*) A certificate in the form printed as Appendix II-C should be filled in by the despatching officer and presented to the station master when application is made for the grant of free third class tickets or passes to Coonoor.

18. The patient may be paid in advance the actual cost of transit for journeys by road or by river, when necessary, and maintenance allowance for the period of his journey to the Institute or the Hospital. He should take with him and produce a certificate signed by the officer despatching him that he has been sent to the Institute or the Hospital for treatment at the expense of Provincial revenues or by Local or Municipal funds.

19. The maintenance allowance of the patient while under treatment and for the period of the return journey, and also, if necessary, the cost of transit for journeys by road or by river on the return journey, will be disbursed by the Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, or the Superintendent of the General Hospital in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Treasury on production of a discharge certificate.

20. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Director or the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent of the General Hospital should be prepared in duplicate. One copy should be despatched by him to the Government servant responsible for the original advance, and the other should be attached to the bill for travelling allowance for the return journey when presented for payment at the Treasury.

21. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the Institute or the Hospital and should be supported by the intimation received from the officer responsible for the original advance.

22. Maintenance charges for days spent at the Institute, the Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, and for the days occupied by the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent who will certify thereon the days that the patient was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

23. Any indigent person who is (*a*) a woman; (*b*) a child under 16 years of age or (*c*) a man incapable by reason of age or other sufficient cause of travelling alone may be allowed to be accompanied by not more than one attendant (except in the cases provided for in the note below), the cost of such attendant being debited, if no railway concession is granted, to the same fund to which the charges on account of the patient are debited. Such attendant or attendants may be granted travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate sanctioned for patients and also wages not exceeding four annas a day, in cases where the despatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant or attendants. This concession is also admissible to Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month and subject to the condition in Rule 5 to members of the families of such Government servants.

NOTE.—More than one attendant may be allowed on the authority of one of the authorities mentioned in Appendix II-B in special cases as, *e. g.*, when the patient is a child unable to travel without the mother or other woman in charge who also requires an attendant, or when the patient is a woman and in addition to one attendant is compelled to take one or more children with her.

24. The despatch of each indigent person to Coonoor, the Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment at the public expense should at once be reported to the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent in the form given in Appendix II-D. A report should also be sent to the Chairman of the Municipal Council or the President of the Local Board concerned, if the area from which the patient is despatched is within the limits of a municipal town or of a local board; and in every case a report should also at once be sent to the Accountant-General.

The report should state—

(*a*) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail, road or river) advanced;

(*b*) the number of days for which and the rate at which maintenance allowance has been advanced;

(*c*) whether it is proposed that the cost should be borne by Provincial revenues or by Municipal or Local Funds.

25. The expenses incurred in the treatment of indigent persons should be debited to—

(*a*) municipal funds, where the person sent resides within the limits of a municipality;

(*b*) local funds, where the residence is outside a municipality but in a tract where the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, is in force.

(*c*) Provincial revenues, in all other cases.

The expenditure under Provincial revenues should be debited to a special detailed head, *viz.*; 47. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous charges for anti-rabic treatment.

26. The Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent may make advances to indigent persons who come to the Institute, the Headquarter Hospital, or the General Hospital, Madras, at their own expense, but are unable to maintain themselves there, or to pay for their return journey. The possibility of recovering these advances should then be investigated in the following manner:—

The Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent should correspond direct with the officers in charge of the district to which the patients, to whom advances have been made, say they belong, and should ask them to take over for investigation claims in respect of the advances made. District Officers should take over these claims as soon as they are satisfied that the persons who received the advances actually belong to their districts and should inform the Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent that they have done so. The Director, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Superintendent should then recover the amounts advanced from the Treasury producing the District Officer's "acceptances" as vouchers, and the claims should then be passed on to the provinces concerned, to be adjusted as the amounts advanced are recovered or written off under the local rules. Any sum which is found to be irrecoverable after being passed on to a District Officer will be debited to the province concerned as a provincial charge under the head "47. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous charges for anti-rabic treatment. Otherwise, *i.e.*, if no District Officer takes over the claim, it will be adjusted finally under the same head in the books of the Accountant-General, Madras.

27. With regard to indigent patients who are sent for treatment from the Pasteur Institute to the Municipal Hospital, Coonoor, the Director may, in the first instance, defray the expenses connected with their diet, and, in case of death, of their burial or cremation, as the case may be, and recover the cost in accordance with the procedure laid down in Rules 22 and 26.

APPENDIX II-A.

(*Vide* Rule 8, Appendix II.)

List of officers empowered to grant concessions to Government servants employed under them or subject to their authority to proceed to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or the nearest Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for anti-rabic treatment.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Chief Conservator of Forests.
Officers of and above the rank of Extra Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department.
Director of Fisheries.
Director of Industries.
Director of Agriculture.
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Chinchona.
Gazetted Officers of the Agricultural Department.
Superintendent, School of Arts.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department
Deputy Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department.
All Inspectors of the Civil Veterinary Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.
The Venerable the Archdeacon.

ECCLESIASTCAL DEPARTMENT—*concld.*

The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
The Registrar of the Diocese.
All chaplains in charge of principal chaplain's stations and clergymen appointed to act for chaplains under Article 602, Civil Service Regulations.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency.
The Superintendent of Stationery.
The Superintendent, Government Press.
Presidency Port Officer.
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
Harbour Engineer to Government.
The Deputy Conservator of Port, Madras.
Port Officers and Port Conservators.
The Agent for Government Consignments.
Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
Commissioner of Income-tax.
Curator, Madras Record Office.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT—*concld.*

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Officers in the executive line of and above the rank of Assistant Inspector in the Separate Revenue Department.
Superintendent, Archæological Survey.
Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
Postmaster-General in the case of any Superintendent or first class Head Postmaster.
Superintendent of Post Offices in the case of any second class Head Postmaster, any Inspector, any official in a sub or branch office (other than a town, sub or branch office under the direct control of a first class Postmaster) or any overseer.
Head Postmasters (first class) in the case of any official in a first class head office or the town, sub and branch offices under the direct control of the first class Postmaster.
Head Postmaster (second class) in the case of any official (other than the Postmaster) in a second class head office.
Inspectors of Post Offices in the case of any postman, village postman, runner or other inferior servant in an Inspector's division.
Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, in the case of any railway mail service official below the rank of Superintendent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Police
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
Commissioner of Police.
District Superintendents of Police (including Deputy Commissioners of Police, Madras).
Assistant Superintendents of Police.
Deputy Superintendents of Police.
Presidency Magistrates.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Registration.
District Registrars.
Sub-Registrars.
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
Senior Translator to Government.
Secretary to the Legislative Council.
Commissioner of Labour.
Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.
Superintendent, Census Operations.
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
President, Board of Examiners.
Protector of Emigrants.
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Superintendents of all Jails.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court.
Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes.
Judges of the Small Cause Court, Madras.
District Judges.
Sub-Judges.

LAW DEPARTMENT—*concld.*

District Munsiffs.
Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.
The Government Solicitor, Madras.
The Public Prosecutor, Madras.
The Government Pleader, Madras.
The Sheriff of Madras.
The Crown Prosecutor.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
The Commissioner for Government Examinations.
The Superintendent, Government Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Library.
Inspectors of Schools.
Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
Principals of Government Colleges.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General.
The Director of Public Health.
Assistant Directors of Public Health.
The Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.
The Chemical Examiner to Government.
Commissioned Medical Officers.
Civil Surgeons.
Military Assistant-Surgeons.
Civil Assistant-Surgeons, Civil Apothecaries and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in independent charge of hospitals or dispensaries.
The Registrar-General of Panchayets.
The Director of Town-Planning.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
The Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
The Political Agent, Pudukkottai.
Do Banganapalli.
Do Sandur.
The Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
Government Agent, Tanjore.
Special Agent, South Arcot.
His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Pondicherry and Karikal.
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Publicity Officer.
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.
General Officer Commanding, Madras District.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer, General, Buildings and Roads.
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Superintending Engineers, including the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*concld.*

All Sub-Divisional and Special Officers of higher rank and all heads of offices (for persons immediately subordinate to them).
State railway officers not below the rank of Assistant Engineers.
Government Railways Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries.
Officers in charge of Survey Parties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement.)
Inam Commissioner.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—*concld.*

Agency Commissioner.
Collectors.
Divisional officers.
Tahsildars (including Hand Record Tahsildars.)
Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.
Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Director in the Survey Department and Sub-Assistants of Survey.
Officers in charge of Settlement Parties and Supervisors and temporary Supervisors in the Settlement Department.
Heads of public offices in Madras.

APPENDIX II-B

(*Vide* rule 15, Appendix II).

List of officers empowered to grant concessions to indigent persons not employed in the public service to proceed to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras, for treatment.

(1) Commissioned medical officers.
(2) Civil surgeons.
(3) Military assistant surgeons.
(4) Civil assistant surgeons, civil apothecaries and sub-assistant surgeons in independent charge of hospitals or dispensaries.
(5) All officers of the Veterinary Department of and above the rank of Veterinary Inspectors.
(6) Veterinary assistants in charge of hospitals or dispensaries.
(7) Collectors.
(8) Divisional officers.
(9) Tahsildars.
(10) Deputy tahsildars in independent charge.
(11) Officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(12) Sub-Registrars.
(13) Sub-assistants of Survey.
(14) Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

These officers will exercise their powers only when there is no medical officer present at the station.

2. *List of railway officers empowered to issue certificates.*

I. Officers of the South Indian Railway Company mentioned below :—
(1) Agent.
(2) Secretary to Agent.
(3) Chief Engineer.
(4) District Engineers in charge of districts.
(5) Assistant Engineers posted to districts.
(6) Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
(7) Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
(8) District Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents in charge of districts.
(9) District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.
(10) Assistant Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents.
(11) Loco Electrical Engineer.
(12) General Traffic Manager.
(13) Deputy Traffic Managers.
(14) District Traffic Superintendents in charge of districts.
(15) Assistant Traffic Superintendents posted to districts.
(16) Telegraph Superintendent.
(17) Chief Auditor.
(18) Superintendent of Stores.
(19) Deputy Superintendent of Stores.
(20) Assistant Superintendents of Stores.
(21) Chief Medical Officer.
(22) District Medical Officers in charge of districts.

II. All Gazetted Officers on the staff of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

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APPENDIX II-C.

(*Vide* rule 17, Appendix II.)

Requisition for tickets for indigent persons proceeding to or returning from the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, Headquarter Hospital or the General Hospital, Madras.

(To be signed by an authorized officer—vide Appendix II-B.)

No. (Seal of office of issue.)

Station Date 19

To

THE STATION MASTER,

RAILWAY,

Station.

Please issue to (name of patient with father's or husband's name) , resident of village, taluk, district, and $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ attendant third-class single journey tickets free of charge from to whither $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ is proceeding $\frac{\text{for}}{\text{after}}$ anti-rabic treatment. $\frac{\text{He}}{\text{She}}$ is not in public service and is too poor to defray the railway fare.

* I have satisfied myself that the patient is unable to travel without an attendant.—

(*Signature*)

(*Designation in full*)

(To be filled in by station staff.)

Third-class ticket(s) No(s). $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$ been issued in connection with this requisition.

STATION.

Date *Booking Clerk.*

NOTES.—1. This requisition should be signed and issued by the officer granting the concession. Issuing officers should enter their designation in full to facilitate reference.

2. The requisition must be free from erasures of any kind, and any alterations made therein must be initialled by the officer issuing it.

3. The requisition must bear the impression of the official seal of the office from which it is issued.

4. In the case of children under 16 years of age, women and infirm persons who are unable to take care of themselves, the railway concessions are extended also to the attendant. Only one attendant will be allowed with each patient or party of patients of the same family. If the patient is capable of travelling alone, the words under * should be scored out and initialled by the issuing officer.

5. The printed forms should be kept in safe custody and only issued under proper supervision.

APPENDIX II-D.

(*Vide* rules 9 and 24, Appendix II.)

Form of intimation of despatch of patients for anti-rabic treatment.

(1) Name of patient.
(2) Age and sex.
(3) Occupation or designation of appointment if a public servant.
(4) Address in full.
(5) Father's name.
(6) Whether indigent or not.
(7) Name of attendant or attendants, if any.
(8) Whether the expenditure is debitable to Provincial, Local or Municipal funds.
(9) Details of the amount advanced to the patient and the attendant or attendants, if any—
  (*a*) Advance of one month's pay
  (*b*) Road journey allowance to the entraining railway station
  (*c*) $\frac{\text{class railway fare (tickets) from to}}{\text{third-class free tickets from to}}$
  (*d*) class steamer or boat hire at Rs. per head from to
  (*e*) Diet *en route* for days at per day.
(10) The names and addresses of other persons who were bitten by the same animal.

STATION.

Date. *Signature of despatching officer.*

Designation.

Copy to be sent (i) (in duplicate) to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Superintendent, General Hospital, Madras, and the Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

" (ii) to the Accountant-General, Madras.

" (iii) to the Chairman, Municipal Council, or to the President, District Board, or to the officer immediately superior to the officer by whom the patient is sent.